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2. Without disturbance.  
The pangs of death do make him grin ;  
Disturb him not, let him pass *peaceably*. *Shakespeare.*

PEACEFULLY. *adu.* [*peace* and *full*.]  
1. Quiet ; not in war.  
That rous'd the Tyrrhene realm with loud alarms,  
And *peaceful* Italy involv'd in arms. *Dryden.*

2. Pacific ; mild.  
As one diarm'd, his anger all he lost ;  
And thus with *peaceful* words uprais'd her foom. *Milton.*  
The *peaceful* power that governs love repairs,  
To feast upon soft vows and flent pray'rs. *Dryden.*

3. Undisturbed ; still ; secure.  
Succeeding monarchs heard the subjects cries,  
Nor faw displeas'd the *peaceful* cottage rife. *Pope.*

PEACEFULLY. *adu.* [*from peaceful*.]  
1. Quietly ; without disturbance.  
Our lov'd earth ; where *peacefully* we slept,  
And far from heav'n quiet possession kept. *Dryden.*

2. Mildly ; gently.  
PEACEFULNESS. *n. f.* [*from peaceful*.] Quiet ; freedom from disturbance.  
PEACEMAKER. *n. f.* [*peace* and *maker*.] One who reconciles differences.  
Peace, good queen ;  
And whet not on these too too furious peers,  
For blest are the *peacemakers*. *Shakespeare.*  
Think us,  
Thofe we profefs, *peacemakers*, friends and fervants. *Shakespeare.*  
PEACEPARTED. *adj.* [*peace* and *parted*.] Dimissed from the world in peace.  
We should prophane the service of the dead  
To fing a requiem, and fuch rest to her  
As to *peaceparted* souls. *Shakespeare. Hamlet.*

PEACH. *v. i.* [*peſche*, *Fr. malum persicum*, Lat.].  
A *peach* hath long narrow leaves ; the flower confists of several leaves, which are placed in a circular order, and expand in form of a rofe ; the pointal, which rises from the center of the flower cup, becomes a roundish fleshy fruit, having a longitudinal furrow inclosing a rough rugged stone. *Miller.*  
September is drawn with a cheerful countenance : in his left hand a handful of millet, withal carrying a cornucopia of ripe *peaches*, pears and pomegranates. *Peacham.*  
The funny wall,  
Presents the downy *peach*. *Thomson's Autumn.*

TO PEACH. *v. n.* [*Corrupted from impeach*.] To accuse of some crime.  
If you talk of *peaching*, I'll *peach* first, and see whose oath will be believed ; I'll trounce you. *Dryden.*

PEACH-COLOURED. *adj.* [*peach* and *colour*.] Of a colour like a peach.  
One Mr. Caper comes, at the fuit of Mr. Threepile the mercer, for fome four fuits of *peach-coloured* fatten, which now peaches him a beggar. *Shakespeare. Measure for Measure.*

PEACHICK. *n. f.* [*pea* and *chick*.] The chicken of a peacock.  
Does the fneiveling *peachick* think to make a cuckold of me. *Southern.*

PEACOCK. *n. f.* [*papa*, Saxon, *pavo*, Lat.]. Of this word the etymology is not known : perhaps it is *peak* cock, from the tuft of feathers on its head ; the peak of women being an ancient ornament : if it be not rather a corruption of *beacock*, *Fr.* from the more striking lufre of its [spanish] train. I A fowl eminent for the beauty of his feathers, and particularly of his tail.  
Let frantick Talbot triumph for a while ;  
And, like a *peacock*, fweep along his tail. *Shakespeare.*  
The birds that are hardest to be drawn, are the tame birds ; as cock, turkey-cock and *peacock*. *Peacham.*  
The *peacock*, not at thy command, affumes  
His glorious train ; nor elfrich her rare plumes. *Sandys.*  
The *peacock's* plumes thy tackle must not fail,  
Nor the dear purchafe of the fable's tail. *Gay.*

PEAHEN. *n. f.* [*pea* and *hen* ; *pava*, Lat.]. The female of the peacock.  
PEAK. *n. f.* [*peac*, Saxon ; *pique*, *pic*, French.]  
1. The top of a hill or eminence.  
Thy lifter feek,  
Or on Meander's bank or Latmus' *peak*. *Prior.*

2. Any thing acuminated.  
3. The rising forepart of a head-dress.

TO PEAK. *v. n.* [*pegueno*, Spanifh, little, perhaps lean ; but I believe this word has fome other derivation : we fay a withered man has a *sharp* face ; Falstaff dying, is faid to have *anfe* as *sharp* as a *pen* : from this obfervation, a fickly man is faid to *peak* or grow acuminated.]  
1. To look fickly.  
Weary f'eightsnight, nine times nine,  
Shall he dwindle, *peak* and pine. *Shakespeare. Macbeth.*

2. To make a mean figure ; to feak.  
3. To be dull and muddy mettled rascal, *peak*,  
Like John a dreams, unpregnant of my caufe, *Shakespeare.*  
The *peaking* cornuto her husband, dwelling in a continual

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larum of jealousy, comes me in the infant of our en-  
counter.

PEAL. *n. f.* [Perhaps from *pello, peller* *tympa*na.] *Shaksf.*

1. A succession of loud sounds: as, of bells, thunder, can-  
non, loud instruments.

They were saluted by the way, with a fair *peal* of artillery  
from the tower. *Howard.*

The breach of faith cannot be so highly exprest, as in  
that it shall be the last *peal* to call the judgments of God upon  
men. *Bacon's Essays.*

Woods of oranges will smell into the sea perhaps twenty  
miles; but what is that, since a *peal* of ordnance will do as  
much, which moveth in a small compass? *Bacon.*

A *peal* shall roue their sleep;  
Then all thy faints assembled, thou shalt judge  
Bad men and angels. *Milit. Par. R.*

I myself,  
Vanquish'd with a *peal* of words, O weakness;  
Gave up my fort of silence to a woman. *Milton.*

From the Moors came the noise grows louder fill;  
*Peals* of shouts that rend the heav'n's, *Dryden.*

Oh! for a *peal* of thunder that would make  
Earth, fea and air, and heaven and Cato tremble! *Adams.*

2. It is once used by *Shakspeare* for a loud noise, but improperly.  
Ere to black Hecar's summons  
The fiard-born beetle with his drowly hums,  
Hath rung night's yawning *peal*, there shall be done  
A deed of dreadful note. *Shaksf. Macbeth.*

To PEAL. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To play solemnly and loud.  
Let the *pealing* organ blow,  
To the full-voic'd quire below,  
In service high and anthems clear,  
As may with sweetness through mine ear,  
Disolve me into extasies,  
And bring all heav'n before my eyes. *Milton.*

The *pealing* organ, and the pausing choir;  
And the last words, that dult to dult convey'd. *Tickell.*

To PEAL. *v. a.*  
1. To assail with noise.  
Nor was his ear less *peal'd*  
With noises loud and ruinous, than when Bellona flours,  
With all her batt'ring engines bent to rafe  
Some capital city. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

2. To stir with some agitation: as, to *peal* the pot, is when it  
boils to stir the liquor therein with a ladle. *Ans.*

PEAR. *n. f.* [*Poire*, French; *pyram*, Latin.]  
The flower consists of several leaves, placed in a circular  
order, and expand in form of a rose, whose flower cup be-  
comes a fleshy fruit, which is more produced toward the foot-  
stalk than the apple, but is hollowed like a navel at the ex-  
treme part; the cells, in which the seeds are lodged, are se-  
parated by soft membranes, and the seeds are oblong. The  
species are eighty-four: 1. Little musk *pear*, commonly  
called the supreme. 2. The Chio *pear*, commonly called the  
little battard musk *pear*. 3. The hating *pear*, commonly  
called the green chissel. 4. The red muicaelle, it is also  
called the fanell. 5. The little muscat. 6. The jargonelle.  
7. The Windsor *pear*. 8. The orange musk *pear*. 9. Great blanket  
10. The little blanket *pear*. 11. Long stalked blanket *pear*.  
12. The skinless *pear*. 13. The musk robin *pear*. 14. The  
musk drone *pear*. 15. The green orange *pear*. 16. Callo-  
lette. 17. The Magdalene *pear*. 18. The great union  
*pear*. 19. The Augut muscat. 20. The rose *pear*. 21.  
The perfumed *pear*. 22. The summer bon chretien, or good  
christian. 23. Salvati. 24. Rose water *pear*. 25. The  
choaky *pear*. 26. The rufflet *pear*. 27. The prince's  
*pear*. 28. The great mouth water *pear*. 29. Summer bur-  
gamot. 30. The Autumn burgamot. 31. The Swiss bur-  
gamot. 32. The red butter *pear*. 33. The dean's *pear*.  
34. The long green *pear*, it is called the Autumn mouth  
water *pear*. 35. The white and grey monieur John. 36.  
The flowered muscat. 37. The vine *pear*. 38. Rouffline  
*pear*. 39. The knave's *pear*. 40. The green figar *pear*.  
41. The marqui's *pear*. 42. The burnt cat; it is also called  
the virgin of Xantecoe. 43. Le Belderry; it is so called  
from Heri, which is a forest in Bretagne between Bennes and  
Nantes, where this *pear* was found. 44. The cratine, or  
burgamot cratine; it is also called the flat butter *pear*. 45.  
The lansac, or dauphin *pear*. 46. The dry martin. 47.  
The villain of Anjou; it is also called the tulip *pear* and the  
great orange. 48. The large stalked *pear*. 49. The Ama-  
dot *pear*. 50. Little lard *pear*. 51. The good Lewis *pear*.  
52. The colmar *pear*; it is also called the manna *pear* and  
the late burgamot. 53. The winter long green *pear*, or  
the landry wilding. 54. La virgoule, or la virgouleue. 55. Poire  
d'Ambrette; this is so called from its musky flavour, which  
remembers the smell of the sweet sultan flower, which is called  
Ambrette in France. 56. The winter thorn *pear*. 57. The  
St. Germain *pear*, or the unknown of la Fare; it being first  
discovered upon the banks of a river called by that name in  
the parish of St. Germain. 58. The St. Augustine. 59.  
The Spanish bon chretien. 60. The pound *pear*. 61. The  
wilding.

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wilding of Caffoy, a forest in Brittany, where it was discovered. 62. The lord Martin *pear*. 63. The winter citron *pear*; it is also called the mufk orange *pear* in fome places. 64. The winter rofiolet. 65. The gate *pear*: this was difcovered in the province of Poictou, where it was much efteemed. 66. Bergamotte Bugi; it is also called the Eaſter burgamot. 67. The winter bonchretien *pear*. 68. Catillac or cadillac. 69. La paffourelle. 70. The double flowering *pear*. 71. St. Martial; it is also called the angelic *pear*. 72. The wilding of Chaumontelle. 73. Carmelite. 74. The union *pear*. 75. The aurate. 76. (The fine preſent; it is also called St. Sampſon. 77. Le rofiolet de reims. 78. The ſummer thorn *pear*. 79. The egg *pear*; fo called from the figure of its fruit, which is ſhaped like an egg. 80. The orange tulip *pear*. 81. La manſuette. 82. The German mufcat. 83. The Holland burgamot. 84.

The *pear* of Naples. *Miller*  
They would whip me with their fine wits, till I were as creak-tan as a dried *pear*. *Shakespeare's Merch. of Venice*  
Auguſt ſhall bear the form of a young man, of a choleric aſpect, upon his arm a bask of *pears*, plums and apples. *Pearce*  
The juicy *pear*. *Thamſon*  
Lies in a loft profolution ſcatter'd round.

PEARL, *n. f.* [*perle*, Fr. *perla*, Spaniſh; ſuppoſed by *Salmaſtus* to come from *ſphærule*, Latin.]  
*Pearls*, though efteemed of the number of gems by our jewellers, are but a diſtemper in the creature that produces them: the filh in which *pearls* are moſt frequently found is the Eaſt Indian berbes or *pearl* oyster: others are found to produce *pearls*; as the common oyster, the mulcle, and various other kinds; but the Indian *pearls* are ſuperior to all: ſome *pearls* have been known of the ſize of a pigeon's egg; as they increaſe in ſize, they are leſs frequent and more valued: the true ſhape of the *pearl* is a perfect round; but ſome of a conſiderable ſize are of the ſhape of a *pear*, and ſerve for ear-rings: their colour ought to be a pure, clear and brilliant white, and they bring their natural poliſh with them, to which art can never attain: it is reported, that *pearls* naturally of a yellowiſh caſt, never alter, that this tinge never grows deeper, and that the luſtre of the *pearl* never fades, which is therefore juſtly preferred by the Orientals to ſuch as are purely white: from the name union given to the *pearls*, ſome have been led to believe, that there was only one found in each ſhell; this is indeed uſually the caſe in oysters and mulcles; but in the oriental *pearl* ſhell fix or eight are frequent, and ſometimes twenty or more. *Hill*  
A *pearl*-julep was made of a diſtilled milk. *Wifeman*  
Flow's purſled, blue and white,  
Like ſaphire, *pearl*, in rich embriody  
Buckled below fair knighthood's bending knee. *Shakespeare*  
Catacrachs *pearl*-coloured, and thoſe of the colour of burniſhed iron, are efteemed proper to endure the needle. *Sharp*  
PEARL, *n. f.* [*albugo*, Lat.] A white ſpeck or film growing on the eye. *Ainworth*  
PEARLED, *adj.* [from *pearl*.] Adorned or ſet with *pearls*.  
The water nymphs  
Held up their *pearled* wriſts, and took her in,  
Bearing her ſtraight to aged Nereus' hall. *Milton*  
PEARLED, *adj.* [*pearl* and *eye*.] Having a ſpeck in the eye.  
PEARLGRASS. *Ainſworth*  
PEARPLANT, } *n. f.* Plants.  
PEARLWORT. *Ainſworth*  
PEARLY, *adj.* [from *pearl*.]  
1. Abounding with *pearls*; containing *pearls*.  
2. Reſembling *pearls*.  
Which when he heard, full *pearly* floods  
I in her eyes might view. *Drayton*  
'Tis ſweet the bluſhing morn to view,  
And plains adorn'd with *pearly* dew,  
For what the day devours, the nightly dew  
Shall to the morn in *pearly* drops renew. *Drayton*  
PEARMAYN, *n. f.* An apple.  
*Pearmain* is an excellent and well known fruit. *Mortimer*  
PEARTREE, *n. f.* [*pear* and *tree*.] The tree that bears *pears*.  
The *peartree* criticsk will have to borrow his name of  
wax, fire. *Bacon*  
PEASANT, *n. f.* [*paiſant*, Fr.] A hind; one whole buſineſs is rural labour.  
He holdeth himſelf a gentleman, and ſcorneth to work,  
which, he faith, is the life of a *peasant* or churl. *Senſenſer*  
Our ſuperfluous jacqueys and our *peasants*,  
Who in unneceſſary action warm  
About our ſquares of battle. *Shakespeare*  
I had rather coin my heart, than wring  
From the hard hands of *peasants* their vile traſh. *Shakespeare*  
\*This difficult for us, who are bred up with the ſame infirmities about us with which we were born, to raiſe our thoughts and imaginations to thoſe intellectual perfections that attended our nature in the time of innocence, as it is for a *peasant* bred

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in the obfecurities of a cottage, to fancy in his mind the un-  
fettered fplendours of a court. *South's Sermons.*  
The citizens would bring two thoufand men, with which  
they could make head againft twelve thoufand *peafants*.  
*Addifon.*  
PEA'SANTRY. *n. f.* Peafants; rufficks; country people.  
How many then fhould cover, that ftand bare?  
How much low *peafantry* would then be gleaned  
From the true feed of honour? how much honour  
Pickt from the chaff? *Shakefp. Merch. of Venice.*  
The *peafantry* in France under a much heavier preffure of  
want and poverty than the day-labourers of England of the  
reformed religion, underftood it much better than thofe of a  
higher condition among us. *Locke.*  
PEA'SCOD. *n. f.* [*peas, cod and fhell.*] The hufk that con-  
PEA'SHELL. } tains *peas*. *Shakefp. King Lear.*  
Thou art a fhell'd *peafcod*.  
I faw a green caterpillar as big as a fmall *peafcod*. *Waltm.*  
As *peafcods* once I pluck'd, I chanc'd to fee  
One that was clofely fill'd with three times three.  
I o'er the door the fpell in fecret laid. *Gay.*  
PEASE. *n. f.* [*Pea*, when it is mentioned as a fingle body,  
makes *peas*; but when fpoken of collectively, as food or a  
fpecies, it is called *peafe*, anciently *peafon*; *pira*, Saxon; *pois*,  
French; *pis*, Italian; *piſum*, Latin.] Food of *peafe*.  
Sow *peafon* and beans in the wane of the moon;  
Who foweth them fooner, he foweth too foone. *Tuſſer.*  
*Peafe*, deprived of any aromatic parts, are mild and de-  
mulcent; but, being full of aerial particles, are flatulent. *Arb.*  
PEAT. *n. f.* A fpecies of turf ufed for fire.  
Turf and *peat*, and cowheards are cheap feals and laft  
long. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*  
Carew, in his ſurvey of Cornwall, mentions nuſs found  
in *peat*-earth two miles Eaſt of St. Michael's mount. *Woodw.*  
PEAT. *n. f.* [from *petit*, Fr.] A little fondling; a darling; a  
dear play thing: It is now commonly called *pet*.  
A pretty *pet*! it is beſt put finger in the eye,  
An ſhe knew why. *Shakefp. Taming of the Shrew.*  
A citizen and his wife  
Both riding on one horſe, upon the way  
I overtook; the wench a pretty *peat*. *Donne.*  
PEBBLE. *n. f.* [*pebrola*-na, Saxon.] A ſtone di-  
PEBBLESTONE. } ſtinct from flints, being not in layers,  
but in one homogeneous maſs, though ſometimes of many  
colours. Popularly a ſmall *fone*.  
Through the midſt of it ran a fweet brook, which did  
both hold the eye open with her azure ſtreams, and yet ſeek to  
cloſe the eye with the purling noiſe it made upon the *pebble-*  
*ſtones* it ran over. *Sidney, b. 2.*  
The biſhop and the duke of Glo'ſter's men,  
Forbidden late to carry any weapon,  
Have fill'd their pockets full of *pebbleſtones*. *Shakefp.*  
Suddenly a file of boys deliver'd ſuch a ſhower of *pebbles*  
loofe ſhot, that I was fain to draw mine honour in. *Shakefp.*  
You may fee *pebbles* gathered together, and a cruſt of ce-  
ment between them, as hard as the *pebbles*. *Bacon.*  
Collecting toys,  
As children gathering *pebbles* on the ſhore. *Milton.*  
Providence permitted not the ſtrength of the earth to ſpend  
itſelf in baſe gravel and *pebbles* inſtead of quarries of ſtones.  
*Morſe's Anſwer againſt Atheiſm.*  
Winds murmur'd through the leaves your long delay;  
And fountains o'er the *pebbles* chid your ſlay. *Dryden.*  
Another body, that hath only the reſemblance of an ordi-  
nary *pebble*, that yield a metallic and valuable matter. *Woodw.*  
PEBBLE-CRYSTAL. *n. f.*  
The crystal, in form of nodules, is found lodged in the  
earthly ſtrata left in a train by the water departing at the con-  
cluſion of the deluge: this fort, called by the lapidaries  
*pebble-crystal*, is in ſhape irregular. *Woodw.*  
PEBBLED. *adj.* [from *pebble*.] Sprinkled or abounding with  
pebbles.  
This bank fair ſpreading in a *pebbled* ſhore. *Thomſon.*  
PEBBLY. *adj.* [from *pebble*.] Full of pebbles.  
Strow'd biblious above I fee the fands,  
The *pebbly* gravel next. *Thomſon.*  
PECCABILITY. *u. f.* [from *peccabil*.] State of being ſubject  
to fin.  
Where the common *peccability* of mankind is urged to in-  
duce commiſeration towards the offenders; if this be of force  
in fin, where the concurrence of the will renders the per-  
ſon more inexcusable, it will ſurely hold much more in bare  
error which is purely involuntary. *Decay of Piety.*  
PECCABLE. *adj.* [from *pecco*, Lat.] Incident to fin.  
PECCADILLO. [Spaniſh; *peccadille*, French.] A petty fault;  
a flight crime; a venial offence.  
He means thoſe little vices, which we call follies and the  
defects of the human underſtanding, or at moſt the *peccadillos*  
of life, rather than the tragical vices to which men are hur-  
ried by their unſuſtained paſſions. *Dryden.*  
His low ebb with his accuſers, when ſuch *peccadillos* as  
theſe are put in to ſwell the charge. *Atterbury.*  
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PECCANCY.